

McMURRAY TRIES TO BRIBE INDIAN

Offers \$25,000 to D. C. McCurtain, of Choctaw Tribe.

STORY IS TOLD ON WITNESS STAND

Holder of Contracts Is Dragged In With Jake L. Hamon as Would-Be Briber—Amount Offered Same as That Said to Have Been Tendered to Senator Gore.

Muskogee, Okla., August 6.—Not only Jake L. Hamon, but J. F. McMurray, too, was named as a would-be briber in the investigation of the \$300,000 Oklahoma Indian land deal before the special congressional committee.

Mr. McMurray is the holder of the contracts with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, to promote which in Congress, Senator Thomas P. Gore charged he was offered a bribe.

D. C. McCurtain, a Choctaw Indian and a delegate to Washington for his territory, charged that McMurray, in 1908, offered him a bribe of \$25,000 to withdraw opposition to the old tribal McMurray contracts which subsequently were disapproved by President Roosevelt.

Green McCurtain, chief of 18,000 Choctaws, and a venerable Indian of sixty-two years, then took the stand and told the committee that one George W. Scott, whom he believed acted in the interest of McMurray, had offered him one-fourth of the profits to be realized from the land deal, provided he induced the tribe to withdraw all opposition to the deal. This offer referred to new contracts held by McMurray, which are the cause of the present investigation.

Similar to Gore's Offer.

The amount of the bribe mentioned by D. C. McCurtain, who is a son of the chief, is the same as that which Senator Gore alleges was offered him on May 6 last by Jake L. Hamon, to put through the pending contracts which, according to Senator Gore, would result in the selling of 450,000 acres of coal, asphalt and timber lands owned by the Indians to a New York syndicate on a basis that would give McMurray and his associates an "attorney's fee" of 10 per cent, or \$3,000,000.

The presentation of the charges against McMurray followed another day of sensational testimony during which Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, and Congressman B. S. McGuire, of Oklahoma, appeared on the stand to refute statements that they were "interested" in the deal.

The name of President Sherman again was mentioned, and conferences held by President Taft over the McMurray contracts were referred to. Both President Taft and Vice-President Sherman, according to Senator Curtis, had declared that the 10 per cent attorney's fee asked for was excessive. The opinion was agreed to at the President's conference, he said, that in the sale of the land no attorney's assistance was needed, as the government by treaty already had stipulated to sell the lands on its own responsibility.

"A long time ago," said Chief McCurtain in his testimony, "many of the Choctaws protested against the big fees that would be allowed under the McMurray contracts. I myself sent a protest to the Secretary of the Interior. Just before the adjournment of the last Congress George W. Scott came to my home and asked me to sign a letter. I refused to do so. Then he came again and told me he wanted me to write a letter to the Secretary of the Interior withdrawing my protest against the McMurray contracts. When I said I would do that, he said he was authorized to agree to give me one-fourth of the profits if I did."

Would Give One-Fourth.

"Yes," he said, "we are going to get a 10 per cent fee out of it, and you will get one-fourth of the tenth. Now, you sign the letter and we will be a great bargain." I absolutely refused to do it, and he went away. "A good many of your tribe did not like the big fees that McMurray, didn't they?" asked Congressman C. B. Miller.

"Yes, they did that because they are losing all faith in the government. They have lost all faith in the government officials and in their tribal officials, too. If it is possible, they have been given so many promises and the promises have not been kept. The government promised it would sell the land and distribute the profits in 1906. It has not done so yet. The Indians are becoming disheartened over the government's dishonesty and that's why they signed the contracts. They thought it would be better to get some of the money than none of it."

"Are they in a hurry to get money?"

"Yes, they certainly are. They need it. They are poor, for they have been living on promises for so long."

"Why do you Indians have so many lawyers?"

"Because we want to get the money."

"Can you estimate how much your tribe has paid out in attorneys' fees in the last ten years?"

"Our tribe in that time has paid out about \$300,000."

Among the developments of the day were: Senator Curtis told of having been summoned by telephone to the White House to discuss there with President Taft and Vice-President Sherman the merits of the McMurray contracts. President Taft had expressed the belief that the 10 per cent fee was too high and his visitor agreed with him. This, the Senator thought sufficiently refuted the imputation that he was "interested" in the land deal. The Senator knew McMurray for

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BIG CROWD HEARS CLOSING DEBATE

Rival Candidates Apparently Near a Personal Difference

LAMB DISCLAIMS "VEILED THREAT"

Wickham Hears That Congressman's Speeches Are Used by Republicans in Ninth—Lamb Defends Record and Makes Final Appeal for Votes.

With Judge T. Ashby Wickham forcing the fighting in his attacks on Representative John Lamb's Democracy, assisted by the sympathy of a large majority of his audience, and with the Congressman earnestly defending himself and appealing for the votes of his hearers, what was until a few days ago a tame and uninteresting night, reached a whirlwind finish last night.

The crowd was the largest which has been mustered by the Clay Ward Active within the last year or two. It filled every chair in Monroe Hall, sat on the tables, perched around the raised portions of the floor, stood in the ante-rooms and blocked the entrance.

Unquestionably the audience was Judge Wickham's by at least two to one. He was known with increasing volume as he proceeded. His clear-cut sentences, falling like whiplashes, pleased his supporters in the hall, who were unstinted with their approval.

Captain Lamb's friends were fully loyal, and, though in the minority, they several times applauded his utterances.

Lamb Helping Slump.

Perhaps Judge Wickham's most telling argument was when he said that he was glad the campaign was coming to a close. He had been informed by party leaders that Captain Lamb's speeches were being used by Representative Slump in the Ninth District against the election of Henry C. Stuart. Judge Wickham said that he for one was pleased that that sort of ammunition would no longer be furnished the Ninth District Republicans.

But what most aroused the interest of the audience was what looked for a time as though it would precipitate matters of a personal nature. In his opening speech Captain Lamb, referring to the advice given him by friends to "put ginger" in the campaign, said that he could do so, but was prevented by the prayers of people better than he, Judge Wickham, in his remarks, took up this as a veiled threat as an intimation that Captain Lamb could say something if he chose. He entered his defiance, inviting his opponent, if he knew anything of a political or personal nature, to bring it up and have it out on the floor. However, in closing Captain Lamb disclaimed anything like a veiled threat, and said that he knew nothing against Judge Wickham, and that if he knew anything which would reflect on him personally he would not mention it.

The Bryan Vote.

Judge Wickham twisted the Congressman on the nature of his explanation of a failure to vote for William Jennings Bryan, denied Captain Lamb's statement that Mr. Bryan had advocated government ownership of railroads, and repelled the assertion that the Democratic party had sunk to the level of putting plans in its hands merely to catch votes. He did not think such an argument should come from a Democratic tongue.

For his part, Captain Lamb impressed his hearers with his earnestness and sincerity. He referred at length to a statement which he had advanced against his re-election, denouncing them as insignificant. Reverting to the tariff, he stood his ground for a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, declaring that the Democratic party has never stood for free trade.

In his first speech, Captain Lamb announced that in his conclusion he would argue the assertion made by him that there were other causes for the high prices of products than the high tariff, but he was unable to reach the point being consumed in answering his opponent.

President Henry Farmer, of the Clay Ward Active, presided, and at his request Senator A. C. Harman introduced the candidates. Captain Lamb opened in thirty minutes, Judge Wickham followed in thirty-five minutes, and Captain Lamb closed in ten minutes.

Lamb Hard Worker.

The Congressman began by saying that in his fourteen years in Congress he had not been as ill as he was last night. He had been in the House in Washington, a part of the time working on the agricultural appropriation bill. For two or three sessions he had made it a custom to go to Washington in advance of the opening of the session, so as to get his work well in hand. He could not get home until June 26, and since that time had been engaged in what to him was a somewhat unexpected canvass for re-election.

A Congressman, he said, is the servant of the people. He had come back and was asking for a vote of confidence to ask if there was any good reason why he should not be returned.

While in Washington he was told, he said, that he would have opposition. In reply he had asked what the people were saying, and was told that some of them thought he had been in Washington long enough. One of these was a merchant. Thereupon Captain Lamb had asked if that merchant would advise his old customers that he had had their trade long enough and tell them to trade elsewhere.

Stimulus on Record.

Then he understood that some said he was not exactly the sort of man to represent a metropolitan district in Congress. He inquired if it took four-

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PRESIDENT MONTT RECEIVED BY TAFT

Chile's Chief Executive Guest at Summer White House.

MEETING SIMPLE, BUT DIGNIFIED

Conference May Spread Influence of United States in South America, and Lead to Settlement of Many Disputes. Washington's Kindly Attitude Explained.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Beverly, Mass., August 6.—Assurances of the deep but unselfish interest that the United States has in the South American republic were conveyed by President Taft today at a luncheon which the President and Mrs. Taft tendered to President Montt, of Chile, at the summer White House.

The meeting was one of extraordinary interest, and though without special international character, with the boundary disputes that are causes of contention just now between several of the republics to the south of this country, the conversation between the two Presidents was of a nature to spread the influence of the United States in South America, and perhaps to pave the way for settlement of all the pending disputes through the influence of this country.

Wants Motives Understood.

It is the desire of the President that the motives and aims of the United States shall not be misinterpreted through the action that this nation has been compelled to take with regard to Zelaya and the republic of Nicaragua.

The conversation between President Taft and his distinguished guest, it is said, was of a very pleasant character. Secretary of State Knox, who was also a guest, participated in the interview, and with the President, outlined the attitude of the United States toward the rest of the American continent and the disinterested nature of that attitude.

The meeting between the two Presidents was simple in form but in full keeping with the dignity of the occasion. The President's yacht, Mayflower, went to Boston early this morning, carrying Captain Butt and Lieutenant Knickerbocker, and the Mayflower's launch was awaiting them.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer met the party at the wharf and was introduced to President Montt, but did not accompany him further. As President Montt went aboard the yacht, the Chilean colors were broken from the masthead. Simultaneously President Montt was accorded four bugle flourishes, immediately following which a white marine guard stood at present arms, and the national anthem of the Chilean republic was sung.

Commander Logan, of the Mayflower, received the members of the party on board, and they sat and chatted on the quarter-deck during the two hours' run to Beverly.

Party Is Divided.

At Burgess Point the entire party went ashore and was received by the President, but owing to the limited accommodation at the summer White House it was necessary to break the party into two sections, one of which composed of the President and Mrs. Taft, President and Madame Montt, Secretary Knox, Madame Huidobro, Captain Stuart, and the Chilean chargé d'affaires at Washington, Mr. Norton and Governor and Mrs. Draper, dined at the President's cottage, while the others returned to the Mayflower for lunch. The latter party consisted of Colonel Earl, President Montt's aide; Captain Cuevas, naval attaché; Chilean legation; Dr. Munich, physician; Mr. Henríquez, second secretary; Chilean legation; Rev. Puentealida, chaplain; Mr. Echeverría, private secretary; Chandler Hale, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Dawson, Captain Huse, Captain Logan, Captain Butt and Lieutenant Knickerbocker.

President Montt left the President's cottage at 3 o'clock and boarded the Mayflower for the trip back to Boston, where he caught the 5:30 o'clock train for New York.

Before receiving the Chilean President to-day President Taft received at Burgess Point the new minister from Ecuador, Mr. Arias.

INTEREST WIDESPREAD

Postmasters and Banks File Their Applications.

Washington, D. C., August 6.—As an evidence of interest in the establishment of the proposed postal savings bank system, postmasters and 923 banks have written to Postmaster General Hitchcock. The postmasters asked that their offices be designated as postal savings banks. Among the requests from banks, the names of several States and Territories, except Arizona, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Nevada and Rhode Island, applications have been made by postmasters, and only Delaware, Nevada and Utah bankers have failed to ask for deposits from the fund to be accepted. Only Delaware and Nevada have failed to file in advance of the new law in the State of Pennsylvania, whence came thirty-four requests from postmasters, and Southern States, Texas takes the lead in the matter of interest in the new system, thirty postmasters and thirty-nine banks of that State having written to Mr. Hitchcock in reference to the new postal banks.

More Applications.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, D. C., August 6.—The Savings Bank of Richmond, of the Rockingham National Bank, of Harrisonburg, applied to-day to the Postmaster-General to be made depositories of funds under the recent postal savings act.

PRESIDENT OF CHILE AND MRS. MONTT



MRS. SPOTSWOOD TO SEEK DIVORCE

Rumored That Is Reason for Coming to This Country.

WILL NOT ADMIT IT WAS WOMAN TORTURED?

Friend of Late King Edward Coming to Petersburg to See Son.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, August 6.—Preceded by rumors that a divorce suit was impending, and that she was to marry a count, Mrs. Dandridge Spotswood, who was a close friend of King Edward, arrived to-day on the Amerika, of the Hamburg-American line. Mrs. Spotswood was coy when asked about the rumors. She would neither deny or affirm the report that she was here to seek divorce, and as for the count, she replied, when asked if she intended to marry him, "You must remember, I am still Mrs. Spotswood."

On the voyage Mrs. Spotswood's beauty attracted great attention. A host of friends bade her good-bye at the pier at Southampton, among them being the Count Chonborn, of Hungary, who is an intimate friend of Count Sechenyi, husband of the former Gladys Vanderbilt.

The count remained on board when the vessel sailed and disembarked at Cherbourg, the next stopping place. The parting between Mrs. Spotswood and the count, according to the passengers, was affectionate.

What are your plans?

"I am going to Petersburg, Va.," she replied, "to see my little boy, William. He is five years old, and I haven't seen him for a long time."

"It is rumored that while you are here you will seek to get a divorce."

"I don't think there is anything in that," said Mrs. Spotswood, evasively. "The shoe may be on the other foot for all that I know."

"And the Count Chonborn—are you going to marry him if a divorce is obtained?"

"I can only answer that by saying that I am still Mrs. Spotswood."

HOT VERBAL BATTLE

Aside From That, Watson and Hardwick Do Not Discuss the Peace.

Thomson, Ga., August 6.—Thomas E. Watson and Congressman Thomas W. Hardwick, who were expected to have a battle, but the battle was a desperate one, and the verbal shrapnel was hurled a distance of one mile. Watson and Hardwick, who were expected to have a battle, but the battle was a desperate one, and the verbal shrapnel was hurled a distance of one mile.

In spite of Mr. Watson's announced fear of a difficulty there was peace in the little town throughout the day and the matter by night had dwindled to nothing.

Both were bitterly personal in their remarks. Mr. Hardwick injected the only new feature in the controversy in the shape of a letter from Congressman Charles H. Burke, of South Dakota, in which he charged that Watson in the summer of 1909 conferred with him and other prominent Republicans of South Dakota to the purpose of persuading them to quit the House, Chicago, in reference to aiding the Republican party in South Dakota.

Mr. Burke's letter said that no arrangements were made with Watson for South Dakota, but declared that Watson did arrange with the late Senator Hanna to assist the Republican cause.

Mr. Watson emphatically denied that he had arranged with Senator Hanna to assist the Republican cause, and said he was not in Chicago in 1909.

BODIES PREPARED FOR THEIR BURIAL

Believed to Have Been Done by Hand of Dual Murderer.

READY FOR THE FRAY

New Evidence Discovered in Killing of Dr. Stuart and Edna Wallace.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Pittsburgh, Pa., August 6.—Dr. E. G. Mensinger, a prominent East End physician, to-day threw further light upon what is now generally conceded to be the double murder of Dr. George Murray Stuart and Edna Wallace, whose bodies were found in the apartments of the physician on the eve of Dr. Stuart's departure for Virginia, where he was to have been married.

"I was called in directly after the bodies were discovered," said Dr. Mensinger, "and although numerous detectives and deputy coroners had viewed the remains, they overlooked one essential feature. Both bodies had been carefully washed after death. The blood had been removed, clean sheets had been placed upon the bed, and the bodies then were placed in the most natural position to make the task of the undertaker as light as possible. Even the arms had been placed in a position as is usually seen after a body has been placed in a coffin."

"The autopsy showed one other remarkable state of affairs. The Wallace woman had been alive at least ten hours after the death of Dr. Stuart. With these facts, it seems impossible to come to any other conclusion, but that the crime was a double murder and not a murder and suicide as some stupid city officials would endeavor to prove."

"When this crime is sifted to the bottom, to my mind, if the police ever find the murderer, they will find a maniacal person who revels in the sight of blood. Perhaps it was a jealous admirer of the woman who tortured her by making her view the dead body of Dr. Stuart for ten hours before he put the woman out of her misery and killed her."

The jewels of the dead woman have not been found and neither have the police been able to locate the former admirer of the Wallace woman. He is supposed to have the jewels.

PREPARING FOR PARADE

Miners To-day Will Make Demonstration of Their Strength.

Greensburg, Pa., August 6.—Between 6,000 and 8,000 coal miners gathered here to-night to hold a monster parade, in sympathy with the striking coal miners of the Greensburg-Latrobe-Union fields. Coal miners came from all parts of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio valleys, and hundreds came from the far end of the Pittsburgh district. The State troopers are maintaining order, and the leaders among the miners have promised the authorities that there will be no violence nor disorderly acts.

A parade of 400 striking miners was held to-day at South Greensburg, headed by four members of the State constabulary, who had been assigned to the duty of maintaining order. The marchers in the direction of the Export mines to show their strength to the miners who are at work for the purpose of persuading them to quit the mines. Two automobiles, containing armed deputies, drove up to the head of the procession and ordered the marchers to turn about. The State troopers told the deputies that if they attempted to stop the marchers they would be shot over their dead bodies. The deputies withdrew.

NOT AN OPTIMIST, A "SURE-THINGIST"

McKinley Refuses to See Anything Like Republican Defeat.

INSURGENTS WILL NOT BE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Insurgents Will Not Be Discriminated Against by Campaign Committee.

Beverly, Mass., August 6.—President Taft this afternoon had a long talk with Representative William B. McKinley, of Illinois, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. Mr. McKinley, who is about to start the congressional campaign, told the President that he absolutely had no doubt that the next House would be Republican. He based his belief on the fact that the Middle West is engineering bumper crops.

Then, again, Mr. McKinley, who declares that he is an optimist, but declares that he is a "sure-thingist," says that the Republicans would be sure to recuperate before fall some congressional districts that they lost two years ago. This will happen, he thinks, in Indiana, particularly. He also thinks that in New York, for instance, where Havens, a Democrat, was elected to succeed Perkins, Republican, because of the fatuous belief of Boss Aldridge that he was unbeatable, a Republican will be elected this fall, and Mr. McKinley also looks for the election of a Republican to succeed Foss, in Massachusetts, who took the seat made vacant by the death of Lovering, a Republican.

Mr. McKinley told the President that campaign headquarters had already been opened in New York, and that on August 15, Western headquarters would be opened in Chicago. After that the "show" will hum, McKinley told the President.

As a "sure-thingist," Mr. McKinley did not seem to be willing to talk about those things that may operate against Republican success.

For instance, he didn't know anything about the Ballinger-Pinchot affair; he couldn't remember that it had been shown that Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, had been charged with spending his own money, or spending money himself, to bribe legislators—as he gave the name of any philanthropist who had, unknown to Lorimer, bribed him to vote for Lorimer out of a pure, unselfish desire to see Lorimer grace the Senate of the United States.

Will Uncle Joe Cannon be a candidate for re-election as Speaker? Mr. McKinley was asked.

"What will the campaign be fought out on?"

"On the great achievements of the Republican party," said McKinley, "including the tariff."

"Oh, yes, certainly, including the tariff." Information is that Mr. McKinley came here to report to the President on the outlook. He has just come from the Michigan Valley, and despite the fact that he talks about the bumper crops, it is known that things are in a bad way there.

"They are so bad, in fact, that Mr. McKinley announced to-day that there would be no discrimination against any man because he happens to be an insurgent. The bars are all down, according to Mr. McKinley."

"The congressional committee will simply want to know if a man named for Congress is a Republican. We don't know any insurgents."

On this theory all of the Kansas Insurgents will be safe.

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Low Round Trip Rates.

To Pacific Coast via Washington-Sunset Route, without change. Berth, \$9. 920 East Main Street.

RAILROAD TRUST IS PREPARED FOR FIGHT TO FINISH

Will Battle Taft's New Law to Last Legal Ditch.

ITS CAMPAIGN IS MAPPED OUT

Eminent Attorneys for Country's Big Railroad System Get Together in Secret Conference and Decide to Test Constitutionality of President's Pet Measure.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Portsmouth, N. H., August 6.—Forty miles up the New England coast from the summer home of President Taft, eminent attorneys for the big railroad systems of the United States to-day concluded arrangements to fight the President's new railroad law to the highest courts on the question of constitutionality.

At a four-day secret conference of railroad attorneys, which ended to-day and which was attended by general counsel for the Harriman interests in Pennsylvania, New York Central, New Haven, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, Reading, Erie, Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, Lackawanna and Boston and Maine, serious objection was made to the constitutionality of the provisions giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to change rates and power to establish routes, as well as to the constitutionality of the long and short haul clause and the water route provision. It was decided to take action at an early date to test the constitutionality of the long and short haul.

Behind Closed Doors.

Every effort was made to throw a cover of secrecy over the conference. The lawyers were behind closed doors six hours a day for three days and a half. They were here for work. They allowed themselves but one joy ride, and that last night, when they went to the Isle of Shoals for dinner.

The White Cat, ten rooms saw them not, nor the Wentworth Golf Club. They didn't get to know the difference between Little Harbor and Sagamore Creek. When New Yorkers pointed out the Agassiz Hotel, they left behind them the "That's the White Mountains," the law sharps of the railroads let it go by default. Never has such a band of tollers entered the serenity of the New Hampshire resort in August. It was the first time that the railroads had embraced practically all the lines of the United States. In Atlantic City four years ago counsel for several roads met together to talk about the Hepburn act. Two years ago a smaller company met to discuss the employers' liability act.

When sixty-five general counsel and general solicitors departed this afternoon for Boston, they left behind the distinct impression that the railroad trust will fight President Taft's new railroad law to the last legal ditch.

The war conference was held in the music room of the Wentworth House, at Newcastle, the scene of the deliberations over the Russo-Japanese treaty. A vote was taken to the effect that outsiders were not to be admitted. Reporters were politely but firmly shooed away. No newspaper notes were taken. No complete statement was given out for publication.

Mooted Problems.

The Times-Dispatch is informed, however, on what seems to be best authority, that the following are fair samples of the questions about the railroad lawyers have concerned themselves for three grueling days in the barricaded music room of a summer resort:

"Is the water route provision constitutional?"

"Is the long and short clause constitutional in its present form, and should steps be taken at an early date to test its constitutionality?"

"Is the Mann-Elkins bill provision, as to maintenance of agents and supplying information respecting descriptions, shipments, constitutional?"

"Is that portion of section 12, of the Mann-Elkins bill, which confers power upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend a rate, violative of the Federal Constitution?"

"Is the provision of this section with respect to the establishment of through rates, joint classifications and joint rates constitutional?"

"Is the operation of the provision of this section with respect to routing of traffic, in violation of the constitution?"

"Is the provision imposing the burden of proof upon the carrier constitutional?"

"What the sixty-five big railroad authorities answered these seven questions is known to nobody outside of their party. From things they would not say, rather than from things they did say, it is inferred that steps will be taken at an early date to test its constitutionality."

The conference was an amuseusement and a revelation to the fashionable guests of the ultra-fashionable Wentworth. The lawyers worked Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and part of to-day.

There for Work.

Promptly at 9:30 o'clock every morning they dropped the small talk of the hotel lobby or tossed partly smoked perfections from the broad piazza, and walked into the council room. Nobody saw them again until noon. Then they had a recess of two hours. Back to the music room they marched at 3 P. M., to remain until 5:30. Everybody consistently had nothing to say. All told, the conference occupied twenty-one hours in the class room, to say nothing of later sessions of two, three, four or more in groups.

Twice a day, the railroad catechism class was presided over by Colonel Henry L. Stone, general counsel of the

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